

THE ROUMELIAN DIFFICULTY.

The following are the more important telegrams concerning affairs in Eastern Europe contained in our exchanges brought on by the last American mail:—

London, Oct. 4.—The people of Crete are excited over the Balkan troubles, but maintain an expectant attitude. They have sent an express to the Powers asking that the treaty of Berlin be maintained and otherwise that Greece be permitted to annex Crete.

London, October 4th.—The Serbian Consulate here, in an advertisement, requests all Serbians resident in England to forward their names and addresses to the Consulate immediately.

The activity of the Turkish preparations is believed to point to the early occupation of Roumelia by Turkey.

London, October 4th.—A despatch to the *News from Sofia* says: Bulgaria is one military camp. All the male population between the ages of fifteen and forty-five are under arms and thousands of volunteers are being enrolled daily. They appear to be earnest and determined.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—Continued raids of Turkish marauders, and by Turkish officers into Transcaucasia have caused the Russian newspapers to advocate the sending of a large force of Cossacks into Turkish territory to prevent such incursions. The Government of Bessarabia is demoralized and powerless to prevent raids.

Vienna, October 4th.—The War Office is making preparations for a partial mobilization of the army. On all the Hungarian State railroads preparations are making for the transportation of troops to Semlin, a fortified frontier town in Slavonia. The Austrian Navy will also be mobilized.

Constantinople, Oct. 7.—It is stated that M. Neidoff, Russian Ambassador, has raised a difficulty in the Roumelian Conference. He desires that the article in the Berlin Treaty giving Turkey the right to send troops to Eastern Roumelia be abolished in the event of a union of the two Bulgarias.

The Porte is negotiating for a loan from the Ottoman Bank. The bank asks from the Porte, as a partial guarantee for the loan, a concession for a railway in Asia Minor.

London, October 10th.—An Austrian squadron has passed Cattaro on its way to the Albanian coast.

Bulgaria is receiving large quantities of corn and ammunition from Russia.

London, Oct. 11.—The cessation of aspirations with which all the Balkan populations were reported to have been seized turns out to be largely confined to the politicians, army officers and contractors. It is none the less menacing for all that, but it is distinctly less inspiring to the outside imagination. The two great powers in the background are disclosed to much more a deadly and colossal grapple than they were at first supposed to be. Last week the ambitious Battenburg and Obrenovitch seemed the most notable perils to the peace of Europe, but they faded out of sight now in the presence of the wrath of the enraged Roumelians. It is a curious story. It seems that Ignatoff said the Pan-Slavs prepared the whole mine. They got every thing ready for a revolution next Spring, which was to be started by the simultaneous seizure and dethronement of Prince Alexander at Sofia and Prince Milan at Belgrade, and the union of both the Bulgarias, Serbia, and Macedonia, under the Serbian pretender, Peter Karagiorge.

But the Russian intrigues were unable to control the conspiracy they had started. It was revealed by Kasseloff to Prince Alexander who put himself at the head of a movement, springing the mine prematurely, and tricked Russia. Even then it might not have been fatal to the Russian plans had the Czar not lost his temper and with his lack. He instantly ordered the Russian officers to leave the Bulgarian army; he refused to see the delegation that journeyed all the way from the Balkans to Copenhagen, and sulkily declined even to acknowledge the receipt of humble and almost reverential messages sent in the name of the Bulgarian nation.

Paris, October 13th.—Lord Lyons, British Ambassador, and De Freycinet, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, have arrived at an understanding by which their respective Governments shall observe strict neutrality if Turkey fights any of the Balkan States or Greece, and the other Powers should hold aloof. It is believed that hostilities are inevitable, as both Serbia and Greece disregard the injunction to adopt a peace policy, and state they will keep quiet only on condition that they be compensated.

London, Oct. 13.—The *Standard* this morning says: The situation in the East has become more clouded within the past forty-eight hours. The problem could be dealt with effectively if the triple alliance were as united as it pretends to be. The problem now for Bismarck is how to settle the pending difficulties so as to prevent Russia and Austria from fighting. If the latter agree to insist upon the status quo, or to force Serbia to agree to it, Greece will be satisfied and Bismarck will concur, but there appears to be little chance that they will agree. It is not for England to act as a principal in this miserable dispute, which is only of secondary interest, though she might cordially assist if Germany and Austria make the request.

London, October 14th.—It is reported that King Milan of Serbia has informed the Powers that he must either go to war or abdicate his throne, and that he has decided to go to war. He has prepared a manifesto to his army, which is expected will be issued to-morrow.

London, October 14th.—The hopes entertained last night of the peaceful settlement of the Roumelian question have been shattered this morning by the receipt of a despatch from Constantinople stating that the conference has formally declared that the Porte has disavowed the Bulgaria-Roumelia union. Further news is awaited with considerable anxiety.

London, October 15th.—The *Times* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the grade advice, from good sources, state that the Serbian army will cross the frontier to-night. At a review of the troops yesterday, King Milan said: 'In two days we shall know what we have to do.' Within the last two days 25,000 reserves have been enrolled in Greece—10,000 in Athens alone. Immense enthusiasm is manifested throughout Greece.

Adrianople, October 15.—Troops are rapidly marching at this place. Ten thousand men and twenty-nine guns are already stationed here.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The *Journal des Debats* says that England has refused to join with Austria in preventing Greece from interfering in the eastern difficulty. Reports from various quarters say that Austria is preparing for eventualities.

Vienna, Oct. 15.—*Neue Presse* says that Russia and Austria have agreed to take common action for the peaceful settlement of the Balkan question.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY last-off clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the SAILOR'S HOME, West Point, Hongkong, July 29, 1874.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK

SEA PORTS,

NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS

OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

also

BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE, DUNKIRK,

LONDON AND ANTWERP.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th November,

1885, at Noon, the Company's S.S.

SAGHALIEN, Commandant HOMER,

with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for

the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and

accepted in transit through Marseilles for

the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4

p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on

the 16th November, 1885. (Parcels are not

to be sent on board; they must be left at

the Agency's Office.)

The rates and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, November 4, 1885. 1314

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,

ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

MAITIA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES,

BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,

PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

also

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND

AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills

of Lading for BATAVIA, PERISLAN

GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,

CHERBOURG, LAMBERG, NEW YORK

AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

ANOUVA, Captain R. G. MURRAY, with

Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched

from this Port for LONDON, via BOMBAY

and SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the

24th November, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until

10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office

until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be

transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General

Cargo for London will be conveyed

via Bombay without transhipment, arriving

one week later than by the ordinary direct

route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding

FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-

GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are

required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to

note the terms and conditions of the Com-

pany's Black Bill of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their bag-

gage can do so on application at the Com-

pany's Office.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Pas-

sengers for MARSEILLES.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 11, 1885. 1361

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED

STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND

SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

THE Steamship OCEANIC will be

despatched for San Francisco, via

Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 26th

November, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,

with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan

ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to

address in full; and same will be received

at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the

day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who

have paid full fare, returning at San

Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)

within six months, will be allowed a discount

of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking

within one year, an allowance of 10% will

be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return

Mails.

U. S. MAIL-LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF

RIO DE JANEIRO will be de-

parted for San Francisco, via Yokohama,

on WEDNESDAY, the 9th December, at

3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for

Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-

portation to Yokohama and other Japan

Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and

Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-

land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and

Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central

and South America, by the Company's and

connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to

England, France, and Germany by all

trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who

have paid full fare, re-embarking at San

Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)

within six months, will be allowed a discount

of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking

within one year, an allowance of 10% will

be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return

Passage Orders, available for one year,

will be issued at a Discount of 25% from

Return Fare. These allowances do not apply

to through fares from China and Japan to

Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4

p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel

Packages will be received at the office until

5 p.m. same day. All Parcel Packages

should be marked to address in full; value

of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo

destined to ports beyond San Francisco

should be sent to the Company's Office in

Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector

of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage

and Freight, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, November 14, 1885. 1365

INSURANCES.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-

PANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

AGENTS for the above Company are

prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE

RISKS in all parts of the World, at current

rates.

For further information as to Passage

and Freight, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, November 14, 1885. 1365

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, November 6, 1885. 855

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant

POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on

Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on

Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of

Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms

and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be

received, and transmitted to the Directors

for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on

first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

Life.

Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-

posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept

Risks on First Class Goods up to £1

per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SINGAPORE.

WE are prepared to GRANT POLICIES

against FIRE on usual terms at

current rates.

All Contributors of business, whether Share-

holders or not, are entitled to Share in the

Bonus.